

# Norwich Bulletin and Courier

124 YEARS OLD

Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; \$5.00 a year in advance.

Published at the Bulletin at Norwich, Conn., at 100-101 Main St.

Telephone 444.

Editorial Office 442.

Bulletin 238 Office 23-2.

Telephone 444.

Norwich, Monday, June 7, 1920.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING JUNE 5th, 1920

10,629

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor, HERBERT M. LEROU.

For Aldermen, ARTHUR L. PALE.

For Councilmen, EDWARD E. WATSON.

For City Treasurer, JOHN S. BLACKMAN.

For City Engineer, CHARLES A. HAGERBERG.

For City Collector, N. EUGENE SMITH.

For City Sheriff, JAMES W. REMPLE.

For City Assessor, PHEN H. REEVES.

For City Clerk, GEORGE W. ROUSE.

For Water Commissioner, CHARLES H. HANSEN.

For Water Commissioner, HUGH BLACKLOCK.

NORWICH CITY ELECTION.

After two years of democratic control of the city government, the citizens of Norwich have the opportunity today to elect an efficient republican administration.

The names which are offered in the republican ticket are such as to inspire confidence and these candidates should have the unequalled support of all citizens who are solicitous for the best interests of their city.

From Herbert M. Lerou, the candidate for mayor, down through the rest of the ticket there is to be seen assurance of a business-like conduct of city affairs, for the election of a solid republican constituency to the common council will add to the men of that party now there a working force of active and energetic business men competent to handle city problems along progressive and constructive lines.

Exercise of the franchise is a privilege that no voter should neglect, and there is every indication that the vote will be a large one. Both party committees have been showing much activity to poll their representative strength.

The issue is before the citizens. Let them now make effective by their ballots their desire for a change in the city administration.

The polls in the four city districts open at 9 a. m. and close at 4 p. m. Norwich uses the up-to-date method by voting machines so that it will be but a short time after the last ballot has been cast before the result is known.

THRIFT AND WASTE PAPER.

Economy and thrift were words that became familiar to us during the war years. We were told that thrift would win the war and were urged to save in a number of different ways.

Something of the emphasis on thrift seems to have been lost since the war urgency passed over but it is interesting at this time, when the necessity for conservation of white paper is being urged by the children of the St. Louis schools in continuing their thrift education through paper saving. Not only saving of paper has become a part of a well planned system of education in the St. Louis schools, but the children are being taught that a great many things can be made use of and have a real value that are now thrown away.

When it is reported that the prospects are that over \$15,000 will be secured here the close of schools in June it can be readily seen that the thrift campaign is really gaining the proportions of "big business." Over 100,000 pupils in 125 schools now participate in this work, bringing in old newspapers, magazines and books that are sold to dealers in waste paper. The proceeds go to the teachers' annuity association.

That the schools are not only doing a very important work in raising money for a worthy cause, but are also of material assistance in helping to conserve the constantly lessening supply of white paper, is indicated by some of the figures submitted. For the year of 1919 the schools collected a total of 301 tons of paper. For the past seven months or so the schools have been collecting 555 tons, of which 113 tons consisted of newspapers and 53 tons consisted of magazines. Since the start of the paper saving movement, a grand total of \$37,813.34 has been realized from its sale.

What St. Louis is doing can be done by any other city. Think what it would mean to the paper situation if the majority of our cities would contribute their quota of waste paper and think how much money could be earned for some worthy cause.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Naturally enough the president who demanded the signing of the peace treaty without the change of dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "u" berates the sixty-sixth congress upon its adjournment.

From the outset President Wilson invited antagonism on the part of congress. It was elected against his earnest plea for the defeat of the majority of its members and he had adopted a policy towards the 1918 elections which invited a retaliatory spirit and tended to nullify any claim for consideration in personal or party politics which he might advance. Added to this has been the situation in which for a long period the president has been practically incapacitated and congress and the people have been kept in ignorance of his true mental and physical condition.

Irreconcilable difficulties with the president because of the peace treaty and other matters have brought to naught much of the work of congress, but this has been no laggard body. The saving of a billion dollars to the taxpayers by the dropping off of appropriations and the passage of the railroad and water bills have been some of the ways

to which congress has met national demands and popular expectations. This probably seems hardly worth mentioning to an administration that showed such tender consideration for the Louisiana sugar planters and such disregard of the public welfare by its failure to secure the Cuban sugar crop; that is responsible for the Bureau of the post office department, and the fantastic manipulation of the navy by Daniels.

Of course there have been failures to pass legislation that many members and their constituents deem important. Some of these owe their failure to late introduction. In the closing hours, for instance, it was deemed impossible to give consideration to its embargo on coal exports in order to assure New England a fuel supply.

## WINDHAM MOONSHINE.

Is Windham county out to grab the "moonshine" crown long worn with unique distinction by Kentucky? Time has been that Connecticut's chief interest and information as to "moonshine" has been that it furnished a subject for stirring reads in the movies, but arrests made last week in this section of eastern Connecticut, with the location of stills and the seizure of quantities of the illicit liquor, bring the subject closer home.

Any inveterate patron of the motion picture houses will have no difficulty in visualizing the stage setting—the wild, rugged, desolate looking countryside, the tumble down shack where the still was located, the skulking mountaineer with his trusty rifle, the wild ride along mountain and forest paths in the moonlight, and the searching revenue officer for whom a bullet was waiting from almost any bush or tree along the roadside.

Eastern Connecticut, in either New London or Windham counties, can qualify in any number of its back-country sections as far as topographical characteristics are concerned to make an admirable locus for the "moonshine" industry. There are wild and abandoned districts, far enough from the lines of regular travel, to satisfy the most exacting evaders of the Volstead law, and doubtless there will be no lack of ingenuity and enterprise on the part of those whose respect for law would not be proof against the incentive of large financial profit from the manufacture of "moonshine."

Is "Windham moonshine" about to carve a place for itself alongside the "lightning" that comes from the state over which Governor Edwards presides?

## LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.

Judge Gary of the United States Steel corporation, talking for the employers of America declared in New York recently.

The present so-called labor strikes, involving riot and injury to property and person, are indicated as a part of the campaign to disturb and demoralize the social and economic conditions of the country. In other lands very serious results have been accomplished by the same means which have been employed here.

Unquestionably what the judge says is true of the radical labor organizations such as the I. W. W., which are disloyal to both constitution and law, and seek an industrial revolution such as was accomplished in Russia. But this country is not hankering to be Russianized. It still believes in property rights and all proper rewards for industry, economy and thrift. A country in which young men who start with nothing but intelligence, ambition, willingness to work, good habits and sufficient self-denial to save, and advance everywhere from poverty to comfort, will hold in check all combinations of men which seek to destroy opportunity and to confiscate the savings, large or small, of all citizens.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

This is the month of brides and graduates. No wonder it is so popular.

A vote for the republican ticket means a vote for efficient city government.

Another rainy Saturday to put the merchants in the doldrums of trade.

Sound amplifiers will scarcely be needed in the Coliseum at Chicago this week.

The untrusted delegate rises to an important personage at Chicago this week.

Of what avail is a high rate of wage if conditions bring on a short working week?

Remember that in the Norwich city election today the polls open at 9 a. m. and close at 4 p. m.

Now Schoolmaster Wilson calls our learned scholars to account for his bad grammar in which they frame a bill.

Word to the effect that some states are increasing planting is good news. It will be needed to offset those where planting has decreased.

By the simple expedient of throwing pepper into a clerk's eyes the diamond thieves proceed merrily with their trade in New York city.

The fact that the federal reserve board does not see any early relief from the high cost era doesn't prevent others from doing some thinking.

The man on the corner says: The price of sugar is a "sweet" reminder of the lack of business acumen of the democratic administration.

A Norwich retail grocer assured a householder that sugar would be plenty at 27 cents. If the price went lower there would be a shortage.

The agreement on the form of the budget measure ought to insure the early passage of this bill though it has taken a long time to do it.

With the announcement that the bolshevik government shows a deficit of over \$1 billion rubles for the year it will mean a speeding up of the printing press.

After being told so often that they were coming down only to be fooled, the people all jumped at the cut prices these days for fear that they will bound back into high.

The government did what it could to contribute to the paper shortage. Last year \$1,000,000 copies of government publications were distributed—and probably largely thrown into the waste basket by those who received them.

If Marshall Field, whose bill is being contested because he tied up his fortune until his grandsons become 59, wanted to keep them from leading useless lives of luxury and idleness he should have given his money to charity and thus made them get out and hustle instead of giving them a chance to break the will or discounting it.

## WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

A novel salad is a Danish one made of herring and beet roots.

Roller shades of printed chintz are best for the sun parlor.

Never fail to wash poultry before it is prepared for the table.

Beans will take the place of meat for two made each week.

For large steamed puddings it is best to use a tube shaped mold.

Brush bread with cold water instead of fat while it is rising; this prevents the formation of crust.

Save old paper to spread between the dolly and the woodwork. If a flower pot stands on the dolly.

Potatoes and persons cooked can be served together if persons find the flavor of parsnips alone too strong.

Newspapers sewed together and covered with cloth will make a good pad to use on a dining room table.

For grated cheese sandwiches toast the bread first then sprinkle grated cheese on it and brown in the oven.

Prepared horseradish is not so good as that which you grate and prepare at home.

Old fashioned Indian pudding is a good single dish for the luncheon table.

Kerosene exterminates roaches. Merely wet a clean rag with it and press it in the holes or corners where roaches enter.

To make a little coat hanger for the baby's coat cut a piece of cardboard in the shape of a hanger, get any kind of hook and fasten it in the cardboard and cover it in pink and blue.

Melt a lump of suet in the liquor of boiling wool. When cold fat is removed is one cake and good for shortening.

### BRASS FAUCETS.

For cleaning brass faucets, lemon and salt have been recommended. A bright polish does result, but follow the acid by a wash with soda or verdigris fumes in all the moldings.

### CLEANING SAUCEPANS.

If the saucepan burns do not put soda in them. Fill them with cold water and a handful of salt. Let soak until next day, and the burnt part will come off easily. But if soda is used the pan is likely to burn again the next time it is used.

### DRY CLEANING.

Dry cleaning may be done at home with good results if a few suggestions of care are observed.

It is preferable to do the cleaning outdoors if possible; if within the house it should not be done where there is a fire.

A sufficient quantity of the cleaning fluid should be ready. A pad of clean cloth underneath the piece to be cleaned will absorb the stain and extra cleaning fluid.

The sponging may be performed best with a long, sweeping motion. A few drops of oil of clove in the last rinsing water will help to destroy the objectionable odor of the cleaning fluid.

The material should be pressed after the fluid has been given time to evaporate.

### HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

If your skin is dry and rough, use cold cream in preference to soap when you should use soap.

Use olive oil, castile or palm oil soap, or should be bran or oatmeal.

If your skin is oily, you can use a great deal of soap and may even do away entirely with cold cream. If you are exposed to a great deal of sun, the face may be washed twice a day with soap and hot water, a thing which would be ruinous to a woman with a dry skin.

Which ever type of complexion you possess, there is only one rule that applies to the use of face powder and that is—purchase the very best quality you can afford and pay more attention to its purity than to its perfume.

If you use rouge or any sort of make-up, use it sparingly. You defeat your own purpose, which is to make the skin appear more beautiful, as soon as you show that you have employed artificial means. You had better look a little pale than too colorful. If there is any error let it be on the side of good taste. Obvious make-up is never in good taste.

### SHEET LOBE.

So many people stick hard and fast to the old rule of making the beds with the large hem of the sheets at the head end. This method does not give the linen equal wear, for the foot end soils much more than any other part of the sheet, and consequently wears out sooner. Always reverse the sheets, using the wide hem at the head end one month and the next month using them at the foot end.

### CARE OF SHOES.

One little lady seldom blackens her boots. She carries one of those handy little lamb's wool shoe dusters in her shopping bag and keeps her boots all day long free from dirt.

Take four tablespoonsful of cornstarch eight tablespoonsful of salt and eight tablespoonsful of boiling water. Mix the dry ingredients in a small vessel and pour on the boiling water, stirring until the mixture is soft. Put on the fire and stir until it forms a stiff jelly. Then remove from the stove and stir for ten minutes. For change a little color may be added, and the children will amuse themselves with this for days. Wrap in an oiled paper to keep from hardening when not in use.

### MODELING MATERIAL.

Every child loves to make things, and with this material they may experiment in all manner of ways. All kinds of animals may be formed and all shapes of beads by running a batpin through them to form the hole before they become hard.

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### DICTATES OF FASHION.

The over-the-skirt blouse continues in favor.

Square necks and short sleeves put in an appearance.

The spring breezes will play with topcoats, capes and dolmans.

Transparent hat brims have flowers laid flat between the tulle.

Rows of stitching in bright colors are chic in trimmings.

Novelty weaves in tricotee are being used for spring blouses.

Jersey dresses are still worn and they have permanently adopted the long string belt.

Satin chameuse draped with beaded georgette is conservative, but always satisfactory.

Chestnut brown straw, with pink quills is a recent Paris idea for a hat.

A dominant note in color schemes and designs is of oriental inspiration.

Tailored dimity blouses and the latest tailored ones are also favored.

Moccasin brown is a new color among negligees.

### LONG GLOVES.

With the name, too becoming short sleeves gaining steadily in popularity, it means that long gloves, despite the exorbitant prices asked for them these days, will be worn, will have to be worn by hundreds of women not blessed with

pretty arms.

Long white gloves will doubtless be worn by the smartest women, but for those looking for the odd and unusual in dress the new two color gloves will immediately appeal.

The apr made of washable cape skin with embroidered backs in black, tan and brown. The color combinations are pearl with putty, black with white, gray with sand and Newport with brown.

### CARE OF SILK PARASOL.

When a silk parasol is not in use, if tissue-paper is stuffed in each division to prevent the usual crease, this will prevent the silk splitting, as it so often does on the crease before the parasol is worn elsewhere. They say this lengthens the life of a parasol at least one season or more.

### BIB TO MATCH DRESS.

Table bibs for older children, made of the same material as their play dresses, are less conspicuous than white ones. When the dresses are neatly altered or patched the bibs will match better than new material, since they have been subjected to the same wearing and bleaching process as the garments.

### LAUNDRY NOTES.

New stockings should always be washed before being worn.

Powdered orris root under the ironing blanket will perfume the muslins that are ironed over it.

To best way to launder embroidered linen and make it look new and glossy is to wash and rinse it well, then wash it out of water as hot as you can possibly bear your hands in; let it lie a short time wrapped in a towel or other clean cloth; then iron.

When washing crocheted yokes, if a small hand brush is used it will be much better and saves the yokes tear and wear.

For a convenient back-porch or kitchen clothesline take two large screw-eye nails on wall and the heavy cord to this, then place other screw-eye on the opposite side of kitchen and let cord come through this from the top. Place the hook in convenient reaching distance on side of wall and wind cord around this to hold line in place. Your line can be up or down and tea towels and clothes are pulled up close to the ceiling and out of the way.

### FOR YOUR COMFORT.

To keep ants from food—Put a fence of powdered chalk a few inches from the food and around it.

To keep off mosquitoes—Rub citronella oil on hands and neck.

To remove grease spots—Use cold water and a little ammonia and soap to clean the cloth.

To heat a tent on cool nights—Fill a bucket with stones made hot by the camp fire. Invert in the tent and heat will radiate from it for a long time.

To open a fruit jar—Place hot rock on top of cover for a few minutes.

To remove burnt taste from scorched vegetables or soup—Put in a few pieces of raw potato.

### TESTING EGGS.

When the freshness of an egg is doubtful break each one separately in a cup before mixing them together. To ascertain the freshness of eggs without breaking them put them in a solution made of two ounces of salt to one pint of water. A fresh egg sinks, an egg a few days old has a tendency to rise a little in the liquid, while a stale egg floats on the top.

### CONCERNING WOMEN.

Mrs. Mortimer Hancock of Asheville, N. C., has the honor of being decorated 14 times.

Irish girls are said to have the most beautiful hands, while those of the English are too plump and fleshy. Next to the Irish girls the daughters of Poland deserve the palm so far as the beauty of the hand is concerned.

One of the most interesting French war heroines is Madame Renon, who in 1914, the age of 17 years, joined the French army as a nurse. During the Franco-Prussian war she was a canteen keeper.

### LEMONS.

If lemons are placed in cold water and allowed to stand a little while they can be grated more easily and in much less time than when dry.

### PRESERVE BUTTONS.

The prevent buttons from being broken or pulled off by the wringer, button up the garments and turn them wrong side out before putting them through the wringer.

### LOUNGING JACKETS.

Lounging jackets or tea coats are in high favor from a fashion viewpoint, as well as for the comfort they give.

Desirable is the name that best describes some French creations in these days of the novel and the new. Nothing more than huge square shoulders, round, square or V shaped openings in the center, permitting the square to be slipped on over the head.

The charm and beauty of these simple sacks lies in the materials used: lace and net, georgette and hand embroidery or fringe, or of handmade silk flowers.

### RECIPES.

Veal Oysters.—Lean veal, cut in pieces the size of an oyster, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon water. Cracker or dried bread crumbs. Salt and pepper. Cook veal in boiling water to cover till tender. Season with salt and pepper. Dip in crumbs, egg slightly beaten, and fry in hot oil. Fry in hot fat. Deep fat or a frying pan may be used.

Meringue Pudding With Almond Custard.—3 egg (whites), 3-4 egg powdered sugar, 2 tablespoons lemon juice. Beat whites of egg till stiff and dry. Beat sugar slowly. Add lemon juice drop by drop. Put in mold with hole in the center, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Turn onto a dish and fill center with boiled custard and chopped blanched almonds.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Courteous Damage and the Tinsmiths.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Fox seems to think that by a general denial of the few facts quoted by me from the tinsmiths' documents, he can give rest to the public mind. But only a personal discussion between himself and me.

This is not the case. My quotations are facts, word for word taken from papers served on all the employing firms of the city, and presumably of New London also, as the documents now before me are subscribed.

"Local 55, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Norwich and New London, Conn."

Mr. Fox makes a point, not important, but the document before me dates the proposed agreement as follows:

"To take effect May 1, 1920, and to continue in effect until May 1, 1921."

This and the two other papers, were submitted with a blank space to be filled in by employers as agreeing to the local and provisions, and the envelope has the Norwich postmark, "April 4, 1920."

The date, as I stated, is May 1, 1920. It is true that sheet metal workers have been in a strike since the plumbers' strike, because they ought not to have authority over them. The plumbers should be their own men, until their agreement with their employers expires. But when

Mr. Fox sends us a list of the men (4) plumbers representing the journeymen who in the name of their local have agreed to the restriction imposed on them by the tinsmiths. Mr. Fox, and all the rest of us, can tell why the plumber left the city hall roof unfinished and in exposed condition. For more, the demand for compensation from May 1, 1901, to May 1, 1921 was to be one dollar per hour, which is 37 1-2 cents per hour more than the journeymen plumbers and fitters are getting. This shows that the tinsmiths think themselves worth more than the plumbers, and hence have a right to grant them the privilege named in their edict—among which is to work for one hour on a job where a tinsmith is not available. If the plumber on the courthouse roof had been as much more than the journeymen plumbers and fitters are getting, he would have been able to get the job finished, but I suppose this action, when reported would have to have been referred to the joint committee for judgment. I now give his article, which Mr. Fox said I omitted—and which shows that the matter of "jurisdiction" is considered and claimed under the head of Concessions; namely Article 5.

"In any case where doubt as to jurisdiction may arise, the matter of each local." As Mr. Fox is on this committee, we would recommend him to study the language of these articles before he again attempts to write on the subject.

### AN EMPLOYING PLUMBER.

Norwich, June 6, 1920.

### Street Work Superfluous.

To the Editor: This morning while reading my Sunday paper I found a sheet added to the paper telling of the wonderful (?) results of our present city administration, particularly showing results of our street department which as is well known has been run the poorest in years. A great deal of the work has been superficial and not lasting. I have in mind West Main street from Thames square going west up the hills. It was just prior to election poorly top coated and will not prove permanent. It is only a duplicate of other parts of the city. Look at Washington street on the curve near the Riley block, so rough and